and last so much prevail in the naming of the Commit. not until after a desperate conflict that he could succeed see, that Laroche Jaquelin declares that his name was out ble consent, adding, " I see on the list Philippists and Imperialists, while the Legitimists are hardly represented !" The Republicans do not appear on the list at all. The Bonapardet Committee de-clare that it is in perfect understanding with the Rue de Poitiers, and it is not yet denied that Louis Napoleon himself named several members upon the Thiers linket! Still, the contest is not yet fairly ranged in the daylight. The belligerants are only preparing to take their post

An interesting debate took place in the Assembly, on the 8th, with reference to the attitude to be taken by France in relation to Rome and Tuscary, and which is the cause of much unessiness at present, to which MM. Lamartine, Droute de Flinys, Ledru Rollin, Gen. Cav. aignac, and others took part.

After the discussion was closed two orders of the day were proposed. The first by M. Martin (de Strasbourg) and Latrade, was as follows:—"The Assembly being convinced that the Government will cause the right of every nation to regulate its internal affairs as it thinks proper to be respected, passes to the order of the day."

The second was moved by M. Jules Favre, to this effect:—"The Assembly, persuaded that the Government in assuring by negotiations the spiritual independence of the Pope, will remain faithful to the principles of the Constitution, passes to the order of the day."

The simple order of the day, however, having been demanded, a ballot took place, which gare.

For the simple order of the day.

The simple order of the day.

The simple order of the day.

The simple order of the day was adopted.

Miscellaneous.

The various parties are preparing for the elections, but only the Democratic Socialists have yet prepared their list of candidates for the department of the Scine. The Courrier Franceis gives this listae follows:

MM Ledra-Rollin, Lagrange, Lamennais, Felix Pysi, Causaidière, Kersausie, Albert, Easter, Louis Blanc, Rause, Dupoty, Martin Benrard, Perdigiter, Lecamire, D'Altoc See, Prindthon, Pierre Leroux, Greppo, Raspai, Cabet Esquirox, Pierre Juponi, Nadaud, Toossend, Tuomasin, Lechambaudie, Thuré, and Pierre Vinceard.

An American at Paris named Carait having detected

rial of the prisoners for political offenses at Bourges, in the 7th last. The prisoners were arraigned, the Jury tharged by the President; and after some observations is the competence of the tribunal appointed to try hem by Barbes, Blanqui and Raspail, the Court adoured at 6 o'clock in the evening.

AUSTRIA.

Battle between the Russians and Szeklers

Battle between the Russians and Szeklers (Sheklers.)

A Transylvanian paper of the löth of February gives a bulletin issued by the Austrian Major General, Schurtter, respecting a battle at Kronstadt, between the Russians said the Szeklers, on the 4th uit. the Russian Major General Engeland left Kronstadt with one battalion of Russian infantry, 170 Cossacks, twe field pieces, and three companies of the let Romanen regiment (Austrian troops.) Intended to reconnoitre. Noar Königsberg they fell in with the Szeklers, who, as has since been learned, intended going by way of Petersburgh to attack Cronstadt. On catching sight of the Russians the Szeklers at once employed their artillery Gen. Engelhard, seeing that his force was insufficient to oppose them with success, sent orders to the Russian troops in the city to John him, and managed to keep the enemy occupied for more than two hours, when, being reinforced by his own soldiers, and one squadron of Austrian dragoons and a few hussars, he assumed the offensive. After a battle, which lasted five hours and a half, the Russians obtained a complete victory over an enemy four times their own strength, and took possession of Petersburgh and Konigsberg, which the Szeklers had not been able to maintain. According to the bulletin, the rebels lost 150 men, and the Russians and Austrians not twenty, including officers.

A Transylvanian semi-official paper gives an account of an action which took place on the 14th ult. The insurgents, after receiving a retaforcement of 4,00 men and eight guns, employed a most dishonerable stratagem, which led to a great less of life on the side of the and eight guns, employed a most dishonorable stratagem, which led to a great loss of life on the side of the imperiaists. A strong detachment of hostile infantry advanced toward the Austrians, under pretence of surrandering, at the same time offering their flag as a pledge of their sincerity. When quite close, their ranks suddenly opened to the right and left, and a battery which had been concealed behind them poured such a tremendous ire into the importalists that 300 fell either killed or wounded. In the first moment of surprise the Austrians gave way, but soon recovering themselves they advanced to statek the bridge of Blask, which, after being repeatedly repulsed, they at length took, though they were not able to retain it, as all their ammunition was exhausted. The loss of life must have been most serious, as the battle lasted from 8 o'clock to the morning till 6 in the evening. The imperialists received a supply of ammunition next day, but were obliged to retreat toward litermanstadt, which they reached on the 12th ultimo. The right wing of the Austrian army was also repulsed by the enemy near alvins, during the night of the 10th of February, but it managed to reach Carisburg without any serious loss.

The Battle of Krinu-Diensters to the Imperialists.

The Battle of Krinu—Disnaters to the Imperialists.

Later abcounts from Viennas of the 3d lost state that a great battle had been fought between the Hungariaus and the Austrians, on the 26th and 27th wit near Eriau According to Baron Welden's bulletin, Field Marshal Windischgrätz, who was in headquarters on the 25th ult. at 67degyo's, see instructions to Field Marshal Lieut. Schitck to join the main army on the 26th. On the 25th the column commanded by Field Marshal Lieut. Schitck to join the main army on the 26th. On the 25th the column commanded by Field Marshal Lieut. Count Wriban, advanced toward Kapolna, and that of Field Marshal Lieut. Prince Schwartzenberg toward Kaal. At 20clock these two columns found the enemy drawn up near Kapolna, with their left wing reclining on Kaal. They had also taken possession of a wood between Kaal and Kapolna.

The Hungarians seemed at first inclined to act against the kift flank of the Imperializat, and to this effect occupied a well wooded hight with two battslions. They were, however, soon dislodged from this important position with the point of the bayonet. Hereupon the chemy attempted to break through the Austrian centre with their cavalry, passing between the two before magnituded columns, but were repulsed with great least, Civillart's lancers and Krees's light barze. The Libe Austrians on this occasion was 7 killed and moded. The enemy had 50 killed and wounded. Field Marshal Lieutenant Solick, who was to have wrived on the 56th could not fulfil his intentions, as he found the marrow defile of 81tok occupied by the leaves.

It is also said that Windischgrätz has been defeated in a battle near Arad, where Count Erbeck, his Aide-de-Camp, and Count Montecucoit, an officer of his staff, were made prisoners. Certain it is that both Erbeck and Montecucoil bave arrived at Debricain. In this battle 2:30 men of the regiment of Leissinger passed over to the Hungarians. The Austrian Field-Marshal Erbeck de Kis has also quitted the imperialist, and has arrived at Debricain to offer his services to Kossuth.

The army of General Schile has been nearly descroped near Tokay by the Hungarians. Sem is still victorious distributions with the citadel, for the murder attention and the communications with the citadel, for the murder

the anticipated diminution of the income, as compared with that of the former year, the increased expenditure in different departments would be covered without any increase of the present taxes. He then expressed the obligations of Prussia to "the organization, bravery, and devotion of her army," and alluded to the efforts which had been made for the union of the States of Germany into one federal State—an object for which, he said, "Prussia was willing to make all necessary sacrifices." With regard to Demark, the negotiations between that power and the central Government led to the hope that the differences would soon be satisfacorily adjusted.

Parties in the Chambers.

The correspondent of the Dasly New writes under date of March 2: The deputies of the left of the second Chamber basing first pitched upon Uaruh for their candidate for the Presidenceship, and a good part of them next upon Grabow, are now casting about for a third candidate. They have shifted the place of their meetings from Jaraschowitz's to the Conversations hall in the Donhofs Platz, next door to the Chamber.—The right Chamber meet just oupcasts at the Lendon. half in the Donnie Plats, and door to the Condon-The right Chamber meet just opposite at the London Tavers. The first Chamber held its councils, hitherto undivided, at Mielents's, but a split occurred the night before last on the subject of the absolute veto, which will lead to the formation of a left party, probably under the lead of Saucken Tarputschen, one of the op-position members of the Diet. The right acknowledge for their chief Professor Stahl.

Miscellancous.

The Finance Minister Kähne has resigned.

The Revinische Nachrickien has reason for believing that ministers contemplate a mitigation (if not suspension) of the state of siege, of which one feature will consist in removing the restraints that fetter the presentation of the Chambers is whether

consist in removing the restraints that fetter the press. The great question at issue in the Chambers is whether the Constitution shall be accepted before its revised or revised before it is accepted.

Count Arnim, formerly Embassador at Vienna, has been made Minister of Foreign Affeirs.

The Prussian Ministry has informed the Chambers that the King of Demuark has efficially announced, at Berlin and Frankfort, his intention of suspending the armistice of Malmö, on and after the 26th of March, when its term will expire, if not renewed. The news of a final suspension of the Malmö treaty had produced a rather favorable effect at Berlin, as it was hoped that Cheveller Bunnen and the negotiators in London would conclude a definitive treaty of peace.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Doings at Frankfort. We find nothing of importance to notice in the doings of the Frankfort Parliament. On the 5th inst questions were put from the opposition benches relative to ano-ther dispatch of the Austrian Government to its Plentther dispatch of the Austrian Government to its Pleul-potentiary. Baron Schmerling. The contents of this dispatch, as far as they have transpired, are to the ef-fact that the Austrian cabinet inclines to a Directory of the Confederation (Bandssdirectorism) in preference to the form of sovereignty expressed by the appointment of a Lord Lieutenant of the Empire (Bandsstatthalise,) and that it declines moving any farther amendment un-til the second reading of the Constitution Bill shall have come off.

Riof at Aschaffenburg.

The Dentsche Zeitung has news of an insurrection at Aschaffenburg. The insurgents intended to sack the salt works, and to do this the more select they thought of setting fire to the barracks, which were them garrisoned by 40 soldiers, while the insurgents numbered above SO. Among them were many presents from the electorate of Herse. The soldiers were forced to retire with a loss of 3 killed. The loss on the side of the insurgents amounted to 15 killed. Troops of the Empire, fool and horse, were sent off to Aschaffenburg as soon as the news came to Frankfort.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

Warline Preparations.

In the sliting of the Diet at Copenhagen on the 24th it the Manter informed the Assembly that his Majorey be King had given the Frussian Government to undertand that after the 25th of March he would not be compared to the armitistic of Mainto. bound by the arrangement of the armistice of stands— The Assembly is represented to have received this in-formation with much applanae. It is believed, however, generally, that no farther operations of a warlike nature will ensue; and this opinion is founded upon the ex-pressions used by the King of Prussia at the opening of the National Assembly. It is reported from Hadersle-ben, that a Danish corps of 20,000 to 30,000 men is be-ing concentrated in the vicinity of Kudding, and that Frederika is being fortified, and quarters taken for a versions of 2000 me.

The Pope has published a proclamation, warning persons not to purchase any church property that may be offered for sale by the Roman Republican Govern-

The Pope demands Intervention.

The Pope demands Intervention.

La Presse announces that the Pope, after having consulted the Sacred College, has applied to the Governments of France, Austria, Spain and Naples for an armed forceto enables him to return to his capital.

Anatria, it is said, is determined to proceed, in concert with Naples, to restrict the Pope, more especially as not only the Catholic powers of Bavaria and Belgium, but the Protestant powers of England, Prussia, and Wirtemberg, offer to preserve the Papal Government in the interest of the balance of power in Europe, and the maintenance of the zeneral peace. It is calculated the appearance on the Roman territory of an army of 10000 men would be sufficient to bring about the restoration of the Pope without fring a shot.

The Epocs, of Rome, of the Efith uit, states from Naples that the British Minister, Temple, had protested against Neapolitan intervention in the Roman States.

Letters from Rome, by Voenna, announce that Austria has othered the Pope aid in men and money. The Carhas declared himself in his favor. The Pope is said to have obtsined a loan of six millions of sculd in Russia.

The Finance Committee was to present, on the 2th ultimo, its report to the Assembly as to the forced loan. It demands that the loan should be fixed at three millions of crowns, of which Rome was to contribute \$00.000, and Bolograp 400.000. It was stated to be the lotention of the Government to take into its pay the France Italian republican legion of Paris, which was some time since dissolved.

Things at Naples.

Things at Naples.

There is nothing important from Naples. The nego-tistions for the settlement of the Sicilian question are going uniavorably.

Sardinian Movements.

Sardinia Movements.

The King has conferred the Presidency of the Council on Gen. Chiedo, and the Department of Foreign affairs on Marquis Vittorio Colil. Letters from Turin easte that very great agitation prevailed in that capital. Many persons had signed petitions for the reappointment of M. Globerti to the Ministry, but the Bemoeratic party actively agitated against Globert's and his proposed intervention in favor of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, It would seem that before Globert's resignation Piedmontee troops actually moved towards Tuscany, but were afterward recalled.

In the sitting of the Senate of Turin on the 28th ult. the Minister Cadorna replied to the questions put to the ministry, on its advent to power with Globerti. The Government of the King would not prejudge the question of the central Italian Republic before the Chumber had decided on it, but it had always the intention of giving its assistance to every Italian nation, persuaded that this was to conclinate the Interests of the country and the King. The Government would continue in this reserve, because above all things it desired war with Austria. After this and some similar explanations from the other Ministers, the Chumber passed to the order of the day. It is said that the Sardinian ministry has protested against any intervention in the affairs of the Papal States if Sardinia should be excluded therefrom.

In the sitting of the 1st inst. of the Chamber of Depresidence of the Papal States of the Chamber of Depresidence of the Papal States of the Chamber of Depresidence of the Papal States of Sardinia should be excluded therefrom.

In the sitting of the 1st lost of the Chamber of Dep-uties of Turin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that he had no be the attention concerning the supposed entrance of the hars fine the Roman territory, and that he believed a dillites would soon be resumed and that he believed it dilities would soon be resumed against Austria. The Deputy Decroul addressed interpolisions to the Ministers as to the state of the finances, to which the Minister replied with some warmth that he could assure the Chamber that there was nothing to create uneasiness in the financial position of the country. On the 2d inst the address was voted by a majority of 94 to 24.

The Peasiero Italiane of the 1st inst under date of Venice, 21st ult. says Gen. Peac has under a communication to the Austrians, that if they do not restore the money and hestages taken at Ferrara, he will shoot, on the Pisce St. Mare, the Austrian officers whom he has there prisoners.

there prisoners.

The Cenerdia, of Turin, of the 3d inst says—"Ereything induces the belief that a serious attack is meditated on Venice, and that that attack is imminent."

Affairs in Tuscany-Union with the Roman

Affairs in Tuscany-Union with the Roman Republic.

Late intelligence fully confirms the statement that the Tuscan troops under Gon Langler had submitted to the Provisional Government, and that their commander had been compelled to fine into the Piedmontese territory. The Grand Duke embarked at San Stefano on the 21st ult. on board the English war steamer Buildog, which conveyed kim to Gasta, where he arrived on the 33d, and whence he was expected to proceed to Naples.

Carlists Defeated.

Letters from Barcelons, of the let of March, state that the Carlist leader Marsol has been beaten by the Queen's troops, near San Juan de las Abadesor. He had fifteen of his men killed, and thirty wounded, be side baring allowed a considerable number of men to be taken prisoners. Among the prisoners taken are the colonel of his staff, the Cabecilla Grace, and a Frenchmen who was acting as side decomp to the lat-

INDIA. Fail of Mooltan-Sanguinary Battle between the British and Sikh Eorces.

ground, taking a more westerly direction that and leaving the ridge just mentioned on the

jungle in the face of a fire (a storm.) first of round then grape, and lastly muskerry, which mowed the efficers and men by dozens. Still they advant and on reaching the guns spiked every one in faced two others on the left, which had sobseque opened a fink fire on them, but the Sikns no so saw they were deprived of the use of their guns they renewed such a fire with muskerry, not only or shark but is the rear of the brigade, that common dence dictated a retreat, and it was effected with same determination that had distinguished the thrigades on the left throughout. In the meant Brigadier Godby, with Major General Sir W. bert as a leader, who was on the extreme of the infantry line, moved forward, and siter ming through a dense jungle for some minutes, cupon the enemy's infantry, the brigade opened fire, but the enemy were in such numbers that easily outflanked them. Two companies of the upon the enemy's infantry, the brigade opened fire, but the enemy were in such numbers that easily outfanked them. Two companies of the European regiment were wheeled up, showed from the whole charged, but had not gone far when found they were surrounded. They immediately right shout kept up some file firing, and charged, rank in front. At this juncture Dawes' battery to the rescue, and having best of the enemy guns were taken. While the infantry were thus hid distinguishing themselves, and earning imperials. guns were taken. While the infantry were thus highly distinguishing themselves, and earning imperishable laurels, the cavalry on the extreme loft, under Brigadiet White, had made a dashing charge, and contributed much to the deleat of the enemy! while the cavalry or the extreme right, consisting of Brigadier Pope's force with the 14th light dragouns temporarily attached, were directed to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry variously estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000. Instead o obeying the orders given them, they faced about, and in spite of the energetic endeavors of their own and other officers, left the field (with the exception of a body of the 3th lancers, who were railied), and made direct for the artillery on coming up to which instead o of the 3th lancers, who were railied), and made d for the artillery, on coming up to which instepulling up they deshed through Hush's and Chritroops, upsetting a wagon and some horses, and ding their course to the field hospital. The enemy, ing the advantage they had thus unaccountably instead our cavairy, got among the horse art cut down no less than 73 gunters, who had, b dight of the cavalry through their ranks, been deprof the means of defending themselves, and carried of the zuns, two of which were subsequently recovered. light of the early through their ranks been expected of the means of defending themselves, and carried off six of the guns, two of which were subsequently recovered; and would have done much more harm, had not Col. Lame been fortunately enabled to draw his troop out of the scales, and pour in grape so energy tically, that the Goorchurras thought they had done enough, and tell every the theorem of the scales, and pour in grape so energy tically. That the Goorchurras thought they had done enough, and the event of a muong the troops, and was received with every demonstration of joy. The fight was certainly as severe a cone as has ever been fought in India, not excepting Forcareshall, the enemy having such great advantage in the jungle, which they were thoroughly acquainful with, and in their very superior numbers; notwith-standing which they were undoubtedly beaten from their positions at Moong, and would, had there been time to withdraw them from the jungle after the retreat of the enemy, have lost above one-half of their guns. Night unfortunately supervened, and the Sikhs were enabled to recover many of their guns. The loss of the Sikhs must have been very great, as to one spot above 250 dead bodies were counted. In their night excursion to recover their guns, they killed many of our wounded, and stripped and plandered all the bodies within their reach.

commenced a retrest, and great have was made among them, the British ratio golden, the state of the Path were killed and wounded, and stripped and plundered all the bodies in the work of the commenced the best of the commenced that in the opening cannonade the Sikha design and the state of the commenced that in the only guide to the British artillerymen in taking slin was the smoke of the enemy's guns. The dreadful of some measure to the exhausted state in which the men read spiking them, a regiment of the enemy's infant you suddenly opened a voltey on them. The 19th then, with their native commenced a retrest, and great have was made among them, the Brigader failing along with many of his men. Thirteen officers of the Path were killed and wounded, and some 500 men of the same regiment likewise bit the dust. An excuse has been put forth for the flight of the 14th dragoons; it is said that they mistook an order to retire.

During the night of the 13th the British force bittle of the sight of the sight of the light of the sight of the Rain now came on and lasted without intermination till the evening of the light, adding to the gloom of the scene, and exercising

hing but a comforting influence on the spirits of troops. During these two wet and dreary days the inded were brought in and the dead interned, the r is said to have been a peculiarly solemn an

We asses a comparative statement of proceedy the in	at steamer,
at he the Cunada. The ountations are from Horom & Co.	L. L. M. Cont.
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hore. W. Canal	phototop 68
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Liverpool Cotton Market.

Freights at Liverpool

By the arrival of the Sea Watch, Capt. WATER Francisco.

It is officially notified that the Cassia monopoly

Canton has been abolished, the exclusive privilege har ing been taken from the thirty firms who have held it since 1845, when Tseay wel-chuen was deprived of his since 18th when I seep we causin, as in the present exclusive right. On that occasion, as in the present case, the concession was alleged by the Chinese Com-missioner to be the result of complaints on the part of his own people. There can be little question, however that both were greatly accelerated, it not entirely pro-duced, by the remonstrances of the Sritish Plesipoten-liaries.

The Hotted States flar ship Plymouth, bearing the

duced, by the remonstrance to the district and the broad pendant of Com. Gelsinger, and having His Excellency, J. W. Davis, the United States Commissioner, on board, arrived at Manilis on the 10th, having been several days occupied in working into the harbor against adverse winds, and with no wind at all. The Preble, which sailed with her, arrived the day after.—The Plymouth remained nine days, having started from Manilia early on the morning of the 19th, and arrived at Macao at noon of the 27th. The Preble was to leave after Christmas.

at Macao at moon of the 27th. The Prices was to leave after Christmas.

Though we believe the visit was unofficial, every at-tention due to their rank was paid to the Commissioner and Commodore, as well by Count Mamilla, the Capt General, and Spanish authorities, as by the foreign community generally; all of which was no doubt very proper and gratifying.

On or about the 23d December last, the steward and

proper and grantying.

On or about the 23d December last, the steward and one of the seamen of the American ship Ann Maria, robbed the capital of \$1,280, with which they pushed off in a sampson and got on board a flathoat bound for Hong Kong. The boatmen demanded payment, and the sallors were silly enough to open their boxes and display their booty, which tempted the Chinamen to pitch the fools overboard, and they would probably have been drowned, had their cries not been beard on board the Clifton, from which a boat was lowered to pick them up.

Thus deprived of their booty the robbers did not well know what to do. The stewart was apprehended trying to ship on board the "Navigator," while his accomplice was taken in Hong Kong. The steward, since has apprehension, has attempted, unauccessfully to cat his throat, and has confessed his guilt.

Whalers at Hong Kong, Jan. 4.—Globe, Daggett: Liverpool, West; Midas, Eldridge; Panama, Hallack.

IMPORTANT FROM MARACAIRO .- Insult to Am-IMPORTANT FROM MARACAIRO.—Insult to America.—The bark Irma, Capt. Warner, arrived at this gort this morning from Maracaibo, whence she salled on the 1d lost. From Captain W. we learn that on the 2d of February, the anniversary of Washington's birth day, all the American vessel in port hoisted their flags. The Government authorities ordered the flags to be lowered, and the orders were complied with, from the circumstance of there being no American vessel of war in port to induce a greater respect to our flag. The Rittsh ex-Vice Consul also, in honor of the glorious day, helsted his flag, which had to be taken down, and he was fleed \$100. No class of loreigners was so contemptuously treated by the authorities at Maracaibo as were the Americans. Capt. Warner of the Irms cautions ship masters going to Maracaibo not to give the command of their vessels to the pilots, who have been but recently appointed by the Government, and are totally incompetent to navigate vessels over the bar at that city.

From Hayti.—The brig Susan Curvier, from Cape Haytlen 24th ult arrived at this port this maracine.

Cape Hayrien 24th uit arrived at this port this morning. From letters received by her we learn that Soloque was busily engaged in levying forces for the invasion of St. Domingo. The preparations are carried on with a much server as possible but Soloque ext. Soloque was busily engaged in levying forces for the invasion of St. Domingo. The preparations are carried on with as much secrecy as possible, but Soloque evidently intends that his next stroke shall be effectual.— Soloque had also got into trouble with the French. Ho had refused to pay the last instalment of the indemnity due that country, on the ground that they had broken the treaty by acknowledging the Independence of St. Domingo, the Spainsh part of the Island. A minunder-standing has arisen between the French Council and the Harrism Guerrament on account of the letter remodel. and a large number of troops were being raised for general movement sgainst the Spanish part of th Island. [Boston Traveller, 24th.

Lectures, Concerts, &c. To-Night.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH

TT In Democratic Whis General Committee Broatway House, March 29, 1949 — Secolved, That the section of conditions for such Julicial effices as may be quired by law to be extended in the City of New York as entaining Charlet Election, be referred to the County neutron, already chosen to convene at the Broatway once on Monday evening, the 15th test at 1-5 oftons, By order. HENRY E. DAVIES, Chairman.

ZOTHAR MILLS. GERARD STOVYESANT, Vice Chairmen.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Secretaries. WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW,

The Convention of Whig Delegates from the various Wards of the City, for the purpose of nomin. he Broadway House. The following is a list

Jemes Dusenbury, Robert S. Cellins, R. H. Hager.
James Kally, John N. Sayre, Thomas F. Riley,
Jecemy L. Cross, Levi Foisom, Samuel R. Mishoatt
Henry Tompine, Chas. Ceamberlain, R. S. Williams
Aom, Fardon, Jr. Owen W. Brennan, Jas. B. Taylor,
Wm. B. Peca, Jas. M. Murray, Wm. N. West,
Wm. B. Peca, Jas. M. Murray, Wm. N. West,
J. H. Hobart Hawa, B. Osborns, N. G. Sradford,
John A. Boutelle, Joseph Southworth, Geo. W. Rible,
Schw. Collins, John Wright, Augustins Morand,
Beol, Lewis, Jr. Geo. Becon, Locius B. Allen,
Shepherd Krapp, John L. Mason, Thos. Denny,
Geo. H. Campbell, Alex. W. Bradford, C. B. Leete,
George Swarts, J. D. Young, J. C. Pinckney,
Norman White, Edward Frime, Geo. W. Allerton, John A Boutelle, Joseph Southword, 1980 v. Another S. Saw Collins, John Wright, Augustin Morand.

Seu) Lewis, Jr. Geo. Bacon, Locius B Allen.

Shepherd Krapp, John L Mason, Thou Denry.
Geo. H. Campbell, Alex. W. Bradford, C. B. Leete, George Swart, J. D. Young, J. C. Pinchaney.

Norman White, Edward Prime, Geo. W. Allerton.

The Cosanck.

The most prominent event in the half month's istory of Europe which we this morning spread effore the readers of The Tribune is the entry of effort the readers of the Crown.

nna, make the most positive denials of any purextertions at Milan. Hungary was willing to be

lussians because he was ordered to do so or beause he could not help it, the result is the same and that no sufficient champion will dare to enter watched for his prey, and with what certainty he

her slave.

o long silent now speaks order is to be restored ambition? England is busied in India, France slavish Russ raises his cross where the crescent now points to Heaven from the spires of St

Time will answer this question. Perhaps it is the destiny of this mysterious race to find its development on the shores of the Hellespont. It is certain, however, that the political system by which the Russian Autocracy holds millions in the most abject degradation will approach its downfall the day that its great desire begins to be accomplished.

Later from New-Granada Death of the U.S. Charge d'Affaires.

By the brig Velona, Capt. KEENE, which reach ed this port yesterday in 28 days from Vanilla, New Granada, we have received later advices from that part of South America. Capt. K. brings word of the death of Hon. BENJAMIN A. BIDLACK, of Pennsylvania, Ame rican Charge d'Affaires at Bogots, by an apioplectic fit on the 6th of January. He was universally lamented, both by the natives and those of his countrymen re siding at Bogota.

By this arrival we have received full files of Bogots papers, viz. El Republicano to Jan. 28. El Sigla to Nov. 30; El Nacional to Jan. 27; El Arise to Jan. 21; El Dis to Jan. 27, and El Charirers Bogotano to Jan. 21— also files of El Ris Hackers, of Rio Hacha, to Dec. 12, and files of the Garsta Mercantil of Santa Martha. W. have not space for lengthened extracts from them this morning; the principal news has already been anticipated by other arrivals.

Congressional. Virginia .- F. T. ANDERSON has been put in comination by the Whige of the Xiith District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. W. B. PRESTON

TRIAL OF HYER.-The trial of Thomas Hyer was commenced at Chestertown, Md. on Thursday morning last. The indictment was for assault and batalled in the tery on Yankee Sullivan. The principal witnesses on birth the part of the State were Constable Gifford, who was on the Pool's Island expedition, and two or three citi zens of Kent Co. who witnessed the fight. The latter testified that Sullivan struck the first blow, which was of some importance for the defence. Hon. Mesers.
William A. Prance and Albert Constable were Hyer's counsel, the former of whom made a very pow-erful address to the Jury. A telegraphic dispatch was received in this City yesterday, stating that Hyer had been found guilty of assault and battery and sen' tenced to pay a fine of \$1,000.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY .- The south wind yeserday brought an immense fleet of vessels to this port all sizes and from all parts of the world. Our Ma rine head shows a list of nearly a hundred sail of ves-sels. But for the rain and general gloom of the weather the Say yesterday would have presented a most beautiful penorame.

Appointments by the President and Senate. THOMAS EWING, Jr. to be Secretary to the President o sign land patritis. ANDEW M. TOTT of Mo. to be Register of the Land office at Clinton, Mo. in the place of Wilkins Watson,

Office at Clinton, Mo. in the place of Wilkins Watson, resigned.

RICHARD B. DALLAM of St. Louis, Mo. to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Louis, in the place of Edward Dobyus, whose term of office has expired.

SEPTIMES CALDWELL of Grenada, Miss. to be Receiver of Fublic Moneys at Grenada, Miss. in the place of George S. Gollady, whose term of office has expired.

JOHN T. BROCKS, of Chickasaw county, Miss. to be Register of the Land Office at Fontotoc, Mississippi, in the place of Andrew J. Edmondson, whose term of office has expired.

ins pace of the control of Demopolis, Ala. to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Demopolis, in the place of David E. Moore, whose term of office has expired.

John Shriby, Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn. vice L. B. Cheatham, whose commission has expired.

[Nat. Int. 26th.]

PRIVATE ADVICES TO THE TRIBUNE

TELEGRAPHIC AND EXPRESS NEWS TO THE HOUR OF SAILING. From our Liverpool Agent.

IRELAND.

The Kate in Ald. By Special Express from Dublin.

By letters from our Belfast, Dublin, Limerick and Cork correspondents, dated yesterday, we find that the great topic of discussion among all classes of

FNGLAND.

In the House of Commons, last night, the debate of the Navigation Laws bill was prolonged till midelight when the House adjourned, without bringing the de-bate to a division. It will be proceeded with on Monday. to announce that the Hermann, aller a sto reached Southampton last night, all well.

Battle between the Romans and Neapelltans.
Late advices from itsly have come to hand, it is stated that the Pope demands French, Austrian, Neapelltan and Samula (1998). Late advices from Italy have come to hand. It is stated that the Pope demands French, Austrian, New polition and Spanish intervention on his behalf. A battle polition and Spanish intervention on his behalf. A battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Neapolitans. No details have reached us, nor life as yet known on which side the victory is claimed. Advices from Rome of the Tith ult. state that the forced loan is so extre mely unpopular, that it is likely to react upon the Government, greatly in favor of the restoration of his holiness the Pope. A Roman populace has ever been one of the most fickle assemblage in the world, and it is now the upper and wealther class that are discoutented exceedingly with the Government. They have set up and will probably take the opportunity of a hostile army appearing on their frontier, to strike a blow in tayor of the Popedom.

FRANCE.

Faris Friday, March 2 1849.

The weekly report of the llenk of France is about a vorable, as compared with last week. The notes in circulation have increased half a million; Treasury Notes seven millions; specie nise millions, in round numbers. Protested bits are also slightly reduced. Tranquillity at Biols is restored.

London Money Market ... March 10-11; A.M.

Brown, Shipley & Co's Circular.

Glasgow Markets

Paris Money Market ... FRIDAY, March 9.

Money market opened heavy, and up to the goet mees was transacted, and processed a drooping tend

Havre Cotton Market. We have a telegraphic report from Havre, dated Friday, which states that there was no material change in the market. If we have, and processor from Hawaran .- By way of Hull we have a day is later intelligence from Hamburg. The commercial letters are select improvement to handless. Exchange on London was in demand, and husiness thing generally locked better.

Shipping Intelligence. on, March 11, A.M.-The Fingel, for New York, has been not been the York Channel. By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune .

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Saturday, March 24. Mr. CORNWELL reported a bill in favor of paying he expenses in examining the Quarantine Remova

The bill for the Distribution of Copies of the Natural History of the State of New York Among Certain Academies, was on motion, taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Academies, was on motion taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Maddison University.

The vote of the Senate on disagreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole of the report of the Committee of the Way, on motion, reconsidered. Pending the disposition of the bill, the special order of the day (the Private Claimbill) was taken up and the special order of the day (the Private Claimbill) was taken up and the special order of the day (the Private Claimbill) was taken up and the special order of the day (the Private Claimbill) was taken up and the special order of the Senate of the relief of Hotchkiss and Smith of New-York on account of claims on them, instituted by the Sing Sing Prison, which report expresses his doubts as to the propriety of the passage of the bill.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill for the pay of the Select Committee of 1845, on the Quarantine removal, the expenses of which Committee amount to \$1,576, and passed the same without amendments and it was ordered to third reading.

The Committee of the Whole also took up the bill reported by Mr. Hall, for the relief of Messri-Hotchkiss and Smith, and after a short debate rose and reported progress, and adjourned.

ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY

OFFICERS OF THE CANAL SANK, ALEANT.

Mr. Balley offered a Resolution in favor of raising a Select Committee to inquire into the matters suggested by a meeting in this city last evening, is reistion to the conduct of certain judicial offerer connected with the Canal Bank, Albany, After some debate the Resolution was laid over under the rule.

Mr. BRITTON laid on the table resolutions to present gold medals to the Surgeons and Chaplains from this State who served in the late war with Mexico.

The bill making appropriations for the Clinton Prison.

The bill making appropriations for the Clinton Prison was passed, having been smended by stricking out the section relative to the removal of convicts from one prison to another. Also, the provision abolishing the contract from the Averill ore bed, and limiting the appropriation to \$41,000, or so much as shall be deemed necessary.

COMMISSIONER.

COMMISSIONERS ON PRACTICE AND PLEADING.

The bill to continue in office the Commission-ors of Practice and Pleading until the 1st of February. 1830, unless the work entrusted to them be some completed, was passed.

ALBANY HOSPITAL.

The bill to Incorporate the Albany Hospital, and appropriating \$15,000, in three installments of \$5,000 cach, was read, by consent, and passed.

PUNISHING PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Mr. PERLEY of N. Y. gave notice of a bill be punish public officers refusing to answer calls from the Legislature for information.

COUNTY OF PATTERSON.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a debate on the bill to erect the County of Patterson.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

POLYNESIAN APPOINTMENT .- ASHER B. BATES Esq. of Michigan, has been retained by the Hawaiian Premier as the Attorney of the Government is legal